IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

COOPERVISION, INC.	
Plaintiff	C.A. No. 06-239-SLR
v.	C.A. 110. 00-237-5111
CIBA VISION CORP.	
Defendant.	

CIBA VISION'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE AN AMENDED ANSWER AND COUNTERCLAIMS

Defendant, CIBA Vision Corporation ("CIBA"), respectfully moves the Court, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a), for leave to file the "First Amended Answer and Counterclaim to Complaint for Declaratory Judgment" attached hereto as Exhibit A.¹

This action was filed on April 11, 2006 by CooperVision, Inc., seeking a declaratory judgment that CIBA Vision's patents are invalid and not infringed by CooperVision's Biofinity contact lenses. See D.I. 1. CIBA now seeks to amend its July 5, 2006 Answer (D.I. 10) and add counterclaims alleging that CooperVision's contact lenses, which were already at issue in the suit, infringe the same patents for which CooperVision seeks a declaration of non-infringement and invalidity. The counterclaims do not assert any new patents that were not previously at issue in the suit.

At the June 14, 2007 discovery conference, the Court directed CIBA to serve responses to CooperVision's contention interrogatories, setting forth CIBA's patent infringement contentions, by August 15, 2007. CIBA has complied with the Court's order (see D.I. 57). At the same time,

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¹ Pursuant to D. Del. LR 15.1, a blackline copy of CIBA's proposed "First Amended Answer and Counterclaim to Complaint for Declaratory Judgment" is attached hereto as Exhibit B. Additions are underlined, and redactions are in brackets.

the Court directed that the August 13, 2007 deadline for filing motions to amend the pleadings or join additional parties would be extended to October 1, 2007. As the transcript of the discovery conference clearly shows, the Court and the parties contemplated and expected at that CIBA would be filing an Amended Answer and Counterclaims for infringement of the patents in suit, no later than the Court's new deadline of October 1, 2007. See *Transcript of June 14*, 2007 *Discovery Conference* at pp. 42-44 (Exhibit C).

In view of the foregoing, and the fact that CIBA is seeking leave to file its Amended Answer and Counterclaims now, well in advance of the Court's October 1, 2007 deadline, granting this motion for leave is entirely appropriate. This is particularly true in view of the admonition of Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a) that "leave [to amend] shall be freely given when justice so requires." In this case, it would certainly be unjust to deny CIBA the right to assert claims of infringement by CooperVision of the very same patents as to which CooperVision has already claimed that its lenses does not infringe.

In view of the foregoing, CIBA respectfully requests that the Court enter an Order in the form attached hereto, granting CIBA leave to file the "First Amended Answer and Counterclaim to Complaint for Declaratory Judgment" attached as Exhibit A.

YOUNG CONAWAY STARGATT & TAYLOR LLP

/s/Karen L. Pascale

Date: August 27, 2007

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Attorneys for Defendant, CIBA Vision Corporation

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Karen L. Pascale, Esquire, hereby certify that on August 27, 2007, I caused to be electronically filed a true and correct copy of the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court using CM/ECF, which will send notification that such filing is available for viewing and downloading to the following counsel of record:

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I further certify that on August 27, 2007, I caused a copy of the foregoing document to be served on certain of the above-listed counsel and on certain non-registered participants, as listed below in the manner indicated:

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/s/Karen L. Pascale

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

COOPERVISION, INC.,)
Plaintiff,)
v.) C.A. No. 06-239-SLR
CIBA VISION CORP.,	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
Defendant.)

Case 1:06-cv-00239-SLR

FIRST AMENDED ANSWER AND COUNTERCLAIM TO COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

Demand For Jury Trial

Defendant, CIBA VISION CORPORATION ("CIBA"), by and through its attorneys, YOUNG CONAWAY STARGATT & TAYLOR LLP and BANNER & WITCOFF LTD., and for its Answer to the Plaintiff, COOPERVISION, INC.'s ("CooperVision") Complaint, alleges as follows:

PARTIES, JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This action arises under the Untied States Patent Act, 35 U.S.C. § 101, et seq., and the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201, et seq.

RESPONSE: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 1 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

2. Plaintiff CooperVision is a Corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. It has its principal place of business in Fairport, New York, and does business in the District of Delaware.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the averments in this paragraph.

3. CooperVision is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that CIBA is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware.

CooperVision is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that CIBA has its principal place of business in Duluth, Georgia, and does business in the District of Delaware.

RESPONSE: CIBA admits that it is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware. CIBA admits that it has its principal place of business in Duluth, Georgia, and does business in the District of Delaware. CIBA is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the other averments contained in this paragraph.

4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, 2202, 1331 and 1338(a), and venue in this District is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

RESPONSE: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 4 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

THE PATENTS-IN-SUIT

5. United States Patent No. 5,760,100 ("the '100 patent"), entitled "Extended wear ophthalmic lens," was issued on June 2, 1998. A Reexamination Certificate for the '100 patent was issued on November 14, 2000. CooperVision is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that CIBA is the owner by assignment of all right, title and interest in and to this patent. A true and correct copy of the '100 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 5 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

6. United States Patent No. 5,776,999 ("the '999 patent"), entitled "Methods of using and screening extended wear ophthalmic lenses," was issued on July 7, 1998. A Reexamination Certificate for the '999 patent was issued on November 21, 2000. CooperVision is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that CIBA is the owner by assignment of all right, title and interest in and to this patent. A true and correct copy of the '999 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

RESPONSE: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 6 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

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7. United States Patent No. 5,789,461 ("the '461 patent"), entitled "Methods of forming an extended wear ophthalmic lens having a hydrophilic surface," was issued on August 4, 1998. A Reexamination Certificate for the '461 patent was issued on November 21, 2000. CooperVision is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that CIBA is the owner by assignment of all right, title and interest in and to this patent. A true and correct copy of the '461 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 7 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

8. United States Patent No. 5,849,811 ("the '811 patent"), entitled "Extended wear ophthalmic lens," was issued on December 15, 1998. A Reexamination Certificate for the '811 patent was issued on November 14, 2000. CooperVision is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that CIBA is the owner by assignment of all right, title and interest in and to this patent. A true and correct copy of the '811 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 8 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

9. United States Patent No. 5,965,631 ("the '631 patent"), entitled "Extended wear ophthalmic lens," was issued on October 12, 1999. CooperVision is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that CIBA is the owner by assignment of all right, title and interest in and to this patent. A true and correct copy of the '631 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit E.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 9 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

10. United States Patent No. 6,951,894 ("the '894 patent"), entitled "Extended wear ophthalmic lens," was issued on October 4, 2005. CooperVision is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that CIBA is the owner by assignment of all right, title and interest in and to this patent. A true and correct copy of the '894 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit F.

RESPONSE: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 10 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

11. Each of the foregoing patents lists a common set of inventors, the first of whom is Paul Clement Nicolson, and on their cover pages specify a common related

United States Application No. 08/301,166. Collectively, they are referred to in this Complaint as the "Nicolson Patents."

RESPONSE: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 11 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

COMMON ALLEGATIONS

12. On December 6, 2005, CooperVision received approval from the United States Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") to market in commerce contact lenses using its material comfilcon A for certain indications pursuant to Application No. K052560. CooperVision's comfilcon A lenses use the Biofinity brand name. These approved lenses are referred to in this Complaint as the "Biofinity lenses."

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 12 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

13. Shortly thereafter, CooperVision publicly announced the FDA approval and further announced that it would begin selling the Biofinity lenses in the United States during 2006. CooperVision has distributed Biofinity lenses in the United States.

RESPONSE: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 13 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

14. Upon learning of the imminent release of the Biofinity lenses, CIBA made clear to CooperVision that CIBA believed the Biofinity lenses infringed the Nicolson Patents and that CIBA would asserts its patent rights against CooperVision upon commercial launch of the Biofinity line of lenses in the United States. CIBA has been aggressively asserting the Nicolson Patents and other patents in the industry.

<u>RESPONSE:</u> CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 14 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

15. CooperVision reasonably apprehends that it will imminently be sued by CIBA for infringement of the Nicolson Patents. There is an actual and justiciable controversy between CooperVision and CIBA as to whether CooperVision's Biofinity lenses infringe the Nicolson patents.

RESPONSE: CIBA admits that there is an actual and justiciable controversy between CooperVision and CIBA as to whether CooperVision's Biofinity lenses infringe the Nicolson patents. CIBA is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the other averments contained in this paragraph including, but not limited to, CooperVision's alleged apprehension of suit and whether any such alleged apprehension was reasonable.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

(Declaration of Non-infringement of any Valid and Enforceable Claim of the '100 patent)

16. CooperVision re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 15, inclusive, as set forth above.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every one of its responses to paragraphs 1 through 15 of CooperVision's Complaint.

17. The manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses does not infringe any valid and enforceable claims of the '100 patent, either directly or under the doctrine of equivalents.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 17 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

18. CooperVision is not contributing to or inducing infringement of any valid and enforceable claims of the '100 patent by the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 18 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

19. One or more claims of the '100 patent are invalid for failure to satisfy at least one of the requirements for patentability under 35 U.S.C. § 101, et seq.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 19 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

20. A judicial declaration that CooperVision's Biofinity lenses do not infringe any valid and enforceable claims of the '100 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time so that CooperVision can ascertain its rights and duties.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 20 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

COUNT II

(Declaration of Non-infringement of any Valid and Enforceable Claim of the '999 patent)

21. CooperVision re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 15 [sic], inclusive, as set forth above.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every one of its responses to paragraphs 1 through 20 of CooperVision's Complaint.

22. The manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses does not infringe any valid and enforceable claims of the '999 patent, either directly or under the doctrine of equivalents.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 22 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

23. CooperVision is not contributing to or inducing infringement of any valid and enforceable claims of the '999 patent by the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 23 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

One or more claims of the '999 patent are invalid for failure to satisfy at least one of the requirements for patentability under 35 U.S.C. § 101, et seq.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 24 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

25. A judicial declaration that CooperVision's Biofinity lenses do not infringe any valid and enforceable claims of the '999 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time so that CooperVision can ascertain its rights and duties.

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RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 25 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

COUNT III

(Declaration of Non-infringement of any Valid and Enforceable Claim of the '461 patent)

26. CooperVision re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 15 [sic], inclusive, as set forth above.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every one of its responses to paragraphs 1 through 25 of CooperVision's Complaint.

27. The manufacture, use, sale, offer of sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses does not infringe any valid and enforceable claim of the '461 patent, either directly or under the doctrine of equivalents.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 27 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

28. CooperVision is not contributing to or inducing infringement of any valid and enforceable claims of the '461 patent by the manufacture, sue, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 28 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

29. One or more claims of the '461 patent are invalid for failure to satisfy at least one of the requirements for patentability under 35 U.S.C. § 101, et seq.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 29 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

30. A judicial declaration that CooperVision's Biofinity lenses do not infringe any valid and enforceable claims of the '461 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time so that CooperVision can ascertain its rights and duties.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 30 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

COUNT IV

(Declaration of Non-infringement of any Valid and Enforceable Claim of the '811 patent)

31. CooperVision re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 15 [sic], inclusive, as set forth above.

RESPONSE: CIBA re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every one of its responses to paragraphs 1 through 30 of CooperVision's Complaint.

32. The manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses does not infringe any valid and enforceable claims of the '811 patent, either directly or under the doctrine of equivalents.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 32 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

33. CooperVision is not contributing to or inducing infringement of any valid and enforceable claims of the '811 patent by the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 33 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

One of more claims of the '811 patent are invalid for failure to satisfy at least one of the requirements for patentability under 35 U.S.C. § 101, et seq.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 34 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

35. A judicial declaration that CooperVision's Biofinity lenses do not infringe any valid and enforceable claims of the '811 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time so that CooperVision can ascertain its rights and duties.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 35 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

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(Declaration of Non-infringement of any Valid and Enforceable Claim of the '631 patent)

36. CooperVision re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 15 [sic] inclusive, as set forth above.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every one of its responses to paragraphs 1 through 35 of CooperVision's Complaint.

37. The manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses does not infringe any valid and enforceable claim of the '631 patent, either directly or under the doctrine of equivalents.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 37 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

38. CooperVision is not contributing to or inducing infringement of any valid and enforceable claim of the '631 patent by the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 38 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

39. One or more claims of the '631 patent are invalid for failure to satisfy at least one of the requirements for patentability under 35 U.S.C. § 101, et seq.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 39 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

40. A judicial declaration that CooperVision's Biofinity lenses do not infringe any valid and enforceable claims of the '631 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time so that CooperVision can ascertain its rights and duties.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 40 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

(Declaration of Non-infringement of any Valid and Enforceable Claim of the '894 patent)

41. CooperVision re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 15 [sic], inclusive, as set forth above.

RESPONSE: CIBA re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every one of its responses to paragraphs 1 through 40 of CooperVision's Complaint.

The manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's 42. Biofinity lenses does not infringe any valid and enforceable claim the '894 patent, either directly or under the doctrine of equivalents.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 42 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

CooperVision is not contributing to or inducing infringement of any valid and 43. enforceable claim of the '894 patent by the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 43 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

44. One or more claims of the '894 patent are invalid for failure to satisfy at least one of the requirements for patentability under 35 U.S.C. § 101, et seq.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 44 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

45. A judicial declaration that CooperVision's Biofinity lenses do not infringe any valid and enforceable claims of the '894 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time so that CooperVision can ascertain its rights and duties.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 45 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

COUNTERCLAIM

CIBA, for its counterclaim against CooperVision, alleges as follows:

THE PARTIES

- CIBA is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of 1. Delaware, has a principal place of business in Duluth, Georgia and does business in the District of Delaware.
- On information and belief, CooperVision is a corporation organized and existing 2. under the laws of the State of New York, has its principal place of business in Fairport, New York and does business in the District of Delaware.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- This Counterclaim arises under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 3. et seg., and particularly 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281.
- This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, 2202, 4. 1331, 1338(a).
- Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §1391. 5.
- By the Complaint, CooperVision has expressly alleged that it does not infringe 6. the '100, '999, '461, '811, '631 or '894 patents and has thus submitted itself to the jurisdiction and venue of this Court.

COUNT I

(Infringement of the '100 Patent)

- As a cause of action and ground for relief, CIBA alleges patent infringement 7. under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281, and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 6 of this Counterclaim.
- CIBA is the sole owner of all right, title and interest to United States Patent No. 8. 5.760.100 ("the '100 patent"), entitled "Extended Wear Ophthalmic Lenses," which was legally and duly issued to CIBA on June 2, 1998. The '100 patent was the subject of Reexamination Request No. 90/005,283, filed March 5, 1999. A Reexamination Certificate for the '100 patent was issued on November 14, 2000.
- CooperVision has, without authority or license from CIBA, made, used, offered to 9. sell, sold and/or imported into the United States contact lenses that infringe the '100 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

- 10. CooperVision has been and still is contributing to the infringement and actively inducing others to infringe the '100 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(b) and (c).
- 11. CooperVision's infringement has been with full knowledge of CIBA's '100 patent and deliberate and willful.
- 12. By reason of CooperVision's infringement of the '100 patent, CIBA has been irreparably harmed. Unless and until CooperVision is enjoined by this Court, CIBA will continue to suffer irreparable damage and injury for which it has no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT II

(Infringement of the '999 Patent)

- 13. As a cause of action and ground for relief, CIBA alleges patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281, and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 6 of this Counterclaim.
- 14. CIBA is the sole owner of all right, title and interest to United States Patent No. 5,776,999 ("the '999 patent"), entitled "Methods of Using and Screening Extended Wear Ophthalmic Lenses," which was legally and duly issued to CIBA on July 7, 1998. The '999 patent was the subject of Reexamination Request No. 90/005,284, filed March 5, 1999. A Reexamination Certificate for the '999 patent was issued November 21, 2000.
- 15. CooperVision has, without authority or license from CIBA, made, used, offered to sell, sold and/or imported into the United States contact lenses that infringe the '999 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).
- 16. CooperVision has been and still is infringing, contributing to the infringement and actively inducing others to infringe the '999 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(b), (c), and (g).
- 17. CooperVision's infringement has been with full knowledge of CIBA's '999 patent and deliberate and willful.
- 18. By reason of CooperVision's infringement of the '999 patent, CIBA has been irreparably harmed. Unless and until CooperVision is enjoined by this Court, CIBA will continue to suffer irreparable damage and injury for which it has no adequate remedy at law.

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COUNT III

(Infringement of the '461 Patent)

- As a cause of action and ground for relief, CIBA alleges patent infringement 19. under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281, and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 6 of this Counterclaim.
- CIBA is the sole owner of all right, title and interest to United States Patent No. 20. 5,789,461 ("the '461 patent"), entitled "Methods of Forming an Extended Wear Ophthalmic Lens Having a Hydrophilic Surface," which legally and duly issued to CIBA on August 4, 1998. The '461 patent was the subject of Reexamination Request No. 90/005,285, filed March 5, 1999. A Reexamination Certificate for the '461 patent was issued November 21, 2000.
- 21. CooperVision has, without authority or license from CIBA, made, used, offered to sell, sold and/or imported into the United States contact lenses that infringe the '461 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).
- 22. CooperVision has been and still is infringing the '461 patent by reason of its importation of contact lens into the United States in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(g).
- 23. CooperVision's infringement has been with full knowledge of CIBA's '461 patent and deliberate and willful.
- By reason of CooperVision's infringement of the '461 patent, CIBA has been 24. irreparably harmed. Unless and until CooperVision is enjoined by this Court, CIBA will continue to suffer irreparable damage and injury for which it has no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT IV

(Infringement of the '811 Patent)

- As a cause of action and ground for relief, CIBA alleges patent infringement 25. under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281, and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 6 of this Counterclaim.
- CIBA is the sole owner of all right, title and interest to United States Patent No. 26. 5,849,811 ("the '811 patent"), entitled "Extended Wear Ophthalmic Lenses," which was legally and duly issued to CIBA on December 15, 1998. The '811 patent was the subject of Reexamination Request No. 90/005,286, filed March 5, 1999. A Reexamination Certificate for the '811 patent was issued November 14, 2000.

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- 27. CooperVision has, without authority or license from CIBA, made, used, offered to sell, sold and/or imported into the United States contact lenses that infringe the '811 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).
- 28. CooperVision has been and still is contributing to the infringement and actively inducing others to infringe the '811 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(b) and (c).
- 29. CooperVision's infringement has been with full knowledge of CIBA's '811 patent and deliberate and willful.
- 30. By reason of CooperVision's infringement of the '811 patent, CIBA has been irreparably harmed. Unless and until CooperVision is enjoined by this Court, CIBA will continue to suffer irreparable damage and injury for which it has no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT V

(Infringement of the '631 Patent)

- 31. As a cause of action and ground for relief, CIBA alleges patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281, and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 6 of this Counterclaim.
- 32. CIBA is the sole owner of all right, title and interest to United States Patent No. 5,965,631 ("the '631 patent"), entitled "Extended Wear Ophthalmic Lenses," which was legally and duly issued to CIBA on October 12, 1999.
- 33. CooperVision has, without authority or license from CIBA, made, used, offered to sell, sold and/or imported into the United States contact lenses that infringe the '631 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).
- 34. CooperVision has been and still is contributing to the infringement and actively inducing others to infringe the '631 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(b) and (c).
- 35. CooperVision's infringement has been with full knowledge of CIBA's '631 patent and deliberate and willful.
- 36. By reason of CooperVision's infringement of the '631 patent, CIBA has been irreparably harmed. Unless and until CooperVision is enjoined by this Court, CIBA will continue to suffer irreparable damage and injury for which it has no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT VI

(Infringement of the '894 Patent)

- 37. As a cause of action and ground for relief, CIBA alleges patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281, and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 6 of this Counterclaim.
- 38. CIBA is the sole owner of all right, title and interest to United States Patent No. 6,951,894 ("the '894 patent"), entitled "Extended Wear Ophthalmic Lenses," which was legally and duly issued to CIBA on October 4, 2005.
- 39. CooperVision has, without authority or license from CIBA, made, used, offered to sell, sold and/or imported into the United States contact lenses that infringe the '894 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).
- 40. CooperVision has been and still is infringing, contributing to the infringement and actively inducing others to infringe the '894 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(b), (c), and (g).
- 41. CooperVision's infringement has been with full knowledge of CIBA's '894 patent and deliberate and willful.
- 42. By reason of CooperVision's infringement of the '894 patent, CIBA has been irreparably harmed. Unless and until CooperVision is enjoined by this Court, CIBA will continue to suffer irreparable damage and injury for which it has no adequate remedy at law.

JURY DEMAND

CIBA demands a jury trial on all issues so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, CIBA respectfully requests the following relief:

- A) For a judgment in CIBA's favor on all claims for relief;
- B) For a judgment that CooperVision has infringed, contributed to the infringement, and/or actively induced others to infringe the patents-in-suit;
- C) For a judgment that the claims in the patents-in-suit are valid and enforceable;

- D) For a permanent injunction enjoining CooperVision, its officers, employees, agents, and all others acting in concert with it or participating with it from further infringing, contributing to the infringement and/or inducing infringement of the patents-in-suit;
- E) For CooperVision to be directed to provide an accounting to determine the damages suffered by CIBA as a result of CooperVision's infringing conduct, such damages including, but not limited to, CIBA's lost profits on sales of the infringing products;
- F) For a judgment that this case is exceptional pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285;
- G) For an award of damages adequate to compensate CIBA for CooperVision's infringement of the patents-in-suit pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284, which shall be trebled as a result of CooperVision's willful patent infringement, together with prejudgment interest and costs;
- H) For an assessment of costs, including reasonable attorney fees, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285, with prejudgment interest; and
- I) For such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

YOUNG CONAWAY STARGATT & TAYLOR LLP

/s/Karen L. Pascale

August 27, 2007

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Attorneys for Defendant, CIBA Vision Corporation

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

COOPERVISION, INC.,)
Plaintiff,)
v.) C.A. No. 06-239-SLR
CIBA VISION CORP.,) JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
Defendant.)

FIRST AMENDED ANSWER AND COUNTERCLAIM TO COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

Demand For Jury Trial

Defendant, CIBA VISION CORPORATION ("CIBA"), by and through its attorneys, YOUNG CONAWAY STARGATT & TAYLOR LLP and BANNER & WITCOFF[.] LTD., and for its Answer to the Plaintiff, COOPERVISION, INC.'s ("CooperVision") Complaint, alleges as follows:

PARTIES, JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This action arises under the Untied States Patent Act, 35 U.S.C. § 101, et seq., and the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201, et seq.

RESPONSE: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 1 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

2. Plaintiff CooperVision is a Corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. It has its principal place of business in Fairport, New York, and does business in the District of Delaware.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the averments in this paragraph.

3. CooperVision is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that CIBA is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware.

CooperVision is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that CIBA has its principal place of business in Duluth, Georgia, and does business in the District of Delaware.

RESPONSE: CIBA admits that it is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware. CIBA admits that it has its principal place of business in Duluth, Georgia, and does business in the District of Delaware. CIBA is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the other averments contained in this paragraph.

4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, 2202, 1331 and 1338(a), and venue in this District is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

RESPONSE: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 4 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

THE PATENTS-IN-SUIT

5. United States Patent No. 5,760,100 ("the '100 patent"), entitled "Extended wear ophthalmic lens," was issued on June 2, 1998. A Reexamination Certificate for the '100 patent was issued on November 14, 2000. CooperVision is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that CIBA is the owner by assignment of all right, title and interest in and to this patent. A true and correct copy of the '100 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

RESPONSE: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 5 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

6. United States Patent No. 5,776,999 ("the '999 patent"), entitled "Methods of using and screening extended wear ophthalmic lenses," was issued on July 7, 1998. A Reexamination Certificate for the '999 patent was issued on November 21, 2000. CooperVision is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that CIBA is the owner by assignment of all right, title and interest in and to this patent. A true and correct copy of the '999 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 6 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

7. United States Patent No. 5,789,461 ("the '461 patent"), entitled "Methods of forming an extended wear ophthalmic lens having a hydrophilic surface," was issued on August 4, 1998. A Reexamination Certificate for the '461 patent was issued on November 21, 2000. CooperVision is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that CIBA is the owner by assignment of all right, title and interest in and to this patent. A true and correct copy of the '461 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

RESPONSE: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 7 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

8. United States Patent No. 5,849,811 ("the '811 patent"), entitled "Extended wear ophthalmic lens," was issued on December 15, 1998. A Reexamination Certificate for the '811 patent was issued on November 14, 2000. CooperVision is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that CIBA is the owner by assignment of all right, title and interest in and to this patent. A true and correct copy of the '811 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

RESPONSE: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 8 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

9. United States Patent No. 5,965,631 ("the '631 patent"), entitled "Extended wear ophthalmic lens," was issued on October 12, 1999. CooperVision is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that CIBA is the owner by assignment of all right, title and interest in and to this patent. A true and correct copy of the '631 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit E.

RESPONSE: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 9 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

10. United States Patent No. 6,951,894 ("the '894 patent"), entitled "Extended wear ophthalmic lens," was issued on October 4, 2005. CooperVision is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that CIBA is the owner by assignment of all right, title and interest in and to this patent. A true and correct copy of the '894 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit F.

RESPONSE: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 10 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

11. Each of the foregoing patents lists a common set of inventors, the first of whom is Paul Clement Nicolson, and on their cover pages specify a common related

United States Application No. 08/301,166. Collectively, they are referred to in this Complaint as the "Nicolson Patents."

RESPONSE: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 11 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

COMMON ALLEGATIONS

12. On December 6, 2005, CooperVision received approval from the United States Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") to market in commerce contact lenses using its material comfilcon A for certain indications pursuant to Application No. K052560. CooperVision's comfilcon A lenses use the Biofinity brand name. These approved lenses are referred to in this Complaint as the "Biofinity lenses."

RESPONSE: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 12 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment [CIBA is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the averments in this paragraph].

13. Shortly thereafter, CooperVision publicly announced the FDA approval and further announced that it would begin selling the Biofinity lenses in the United States during 2006. CooperVision has distributed Biofinity lenses in the United States.

RESPONSE: CIBA admits the allegations contained in paragraph 13 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment [CIBA admits that CooperVision has represented to the public that its Biofinity lenses will be made available to the public in July 2006. CIBA is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the remaining averments in this paragraph].

14. Upon learning of the imminent release of the Biofinity lenses, CIBA made clear to CooperVision that CIBA believed the Biofinity lenses infringed the Nicolson Patents and that CIBA would asserts its patent rights against CooperVision upon commercial launch of the Biofinity line of lenses in the United States. CIBA has been aggressively asserting the Nicolson Patents and other patents in the industry.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 14 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

15. CooperVision reasonably apprehends that it will imminently be sued by CIBA for infringement of the Nicolson Patents. There is an actual and justiciable controversy between CooperVision and CIBA as to whether CooperVision's Biofinity lenses infringe the Nicolson patents.

RESPONSE: [On information and belief,] CIBA admits that there is an actual and justiciable controversy between CooperVision and CIBA as to whether CooperVision's Biofinity lenses infringe the Nicolson patents. CIBA is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the other averments contained in this paragraph including, but not limited to, CooperVision's alleged apprehension of suit and whether any such alleged apprehension was reasonable.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

(Declaration of Non-infringement of any Valid and Enforceable Claim of the '100 patent)

16. CooperVision re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 15, inclusive, as set forth above.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every one of its responses to paragraphs 1 through 15 of CooperVision's Complaint.

17. The manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses does not infringe any valid and enforceable claims of the '100 patent, either directly or under the doctrine of equivalents.

RESPONSE: [On information and belief,] CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 17 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

18. CooperVision is not contributing to or inducing infringement of any valid and enforceable claims of the '100 patent by the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses.

RESPONSE: [On information and belief,] CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 18 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

19. One or more claims of the '100 patent are invalid for failure to satisfy at least one of the requirements for patentability under 35 U.S.C. § 101, et seq.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 19 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

20. A judicial declaration that CooperVision's Biofinity lenses do not infringe any valid and enforceable claims of the '100 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time so that CooperVision can ascertain its rights and duties.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 20 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [On information and belief, CIBA admits there is an actual and justiciable controversy between CooperVision and CIBA regarding the '100 patent. CIBA denies the other averments contained in this paragraph.]

COUNT II

(Declaration of Non-infringement of any Valid and Enforceable Claim of the '999 patent)

21. CooperVision re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 15 [sic], inclusive, as set forth above.

RESPONSE: CIBA re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every one of its responses to paragraphs 1 through 20 of CooperVision's Complaint.

22. The manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses does not infringe any valid and enforceable claims of the '999 patent, either directly or under the doctrine of equivalents.

RESPONSE: [On information and belief,] CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 22 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

23. CooperVision is not contributing to or inducing infringement of any valid and enforceable claims of the '999 patent by the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses.

RESPONSE: [On information and belief,] CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 23 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

One or more claims of the '999 patent are invalid for failure to satisfy at least one of the requirements for patentability under 35 U.S.C. § 101, et seq.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 24 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

25. A judicial declaration that CooperVision's Biofinity lenses do not infringe any valid and enforceable claims of the '999 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time so that CooperVision can ascertain its rights and duties.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 25 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [On information and belief, CIBA admits there is an actual and justiciable controversy between CooperVision and CIBA regarding the '999 patent. CIBA denies the other averments contained in this paragraph.]

COUNT III

(Declaration of Non-infringement of any Valid and Enforceable Claim of the '461 patent)

26. CooperVision re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 15 [sic], inclusive, as set forth above.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every one of its responses to paragraphs 1 through 25 of CooperVision's Complaint.

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27. The manufacture, use, sale, offer of sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses does not infringe any valid and enforceable claim of the '461 patent, either directly or under the doctrine of equivalents.

RESPONSE: [On information and belief,] CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 27 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

28. CooperVision is not contributing to or inducing infringement of any valid and enforceable claims of the '461 patent by the manufacture, sue, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses.

RESPONSE: [On information and belief,] CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 28 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

One or more claims of the '461 patent are invalid for failure to satisfy at least one of the requirements for patentability under 35 U.S.C. § 101, et seq.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 29 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

30. A judicial declaration that CooperVision's Biofinity lenses do not infringe any valid and enforceable claims of the '461 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time so that CooperVision can ascertain its rights and duties.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 30 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [On information and belief, CIBA admits there is an actual and justiciable controversy between CooperVision and CIBA regarding the '461 patent. CIBA denies the other averments contained in this paragraph.]

COUNT IV

(Declaration of Non-infringement of any Valid and Enforceable Claim of the '811 patent)

31. CooperVision re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 15 [sic], inclusive, as set forth above.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every one of its responses to paragraphs 1 through 30 of CooperVision's Complaint.

32. The manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses does not infringe any valid and enforceable claims of the '811 patent, either directly or under the doctrine of equivalents.

RESPONSE: [On information and belief,] CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 32 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

33. CooperVision is not contributing to or inducing infringement of any valid and enforceable claims of the '811 patent by the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses.

RESPONSE: [On information and belief,] CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph

33 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

One of more claims of the '811 patent are invalid for failure to satisfy at least one of the requirements for patentability under 35 U.S.C. § 101, et seq.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 34 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

35. A judicial declaration that CooperVision's Biofinity lenses do not infringe any valid and enforceable claims of the '811 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time so that CooperVision can ascertain its rights and duties.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 35 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [On information and belief, CIBA admits there is an actual and justiciable controversy between CooperVision and CIBA regarding the '811 patent. CIBA denies the other averments contained in this paragraph.]

COUNT V

(Declaration of Non-infringement of any Valid and Enforceable Claim of the '631 patent)

36. CooperVision re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 15 [sic] inclusive, as set forth above.

RESPONSE: CIBA re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every one of its responses to paragraphs 1 through 35 of CooperVision's Complaint.

37. The manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses does not infringe any valid and enforceable claim of the '631 patent, either directly or under the doctrine of equivalents.

RESPONSE: [On information and belief,] CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 37 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

CooperVision is not contributing to or inducing infringement of any valid and 38. enforceable claim of the '631 patent by the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses.

RESPONSE: [On information and belief,] CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 38 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

One or more claims of the '631 patent are invalid for failure to satisfy at least one 39. of the requirements for patentability under 35 U.S.C. § 101, et seq.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 39 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

A judicial declaration that CooperVision's Biofinity lenses do not infringe any 40. valid and enforceable claims of the '631 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time so that CooperVision can ascertain its rights and duties.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 40 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [On information and belief, CIBA admits there is an actual and justiciable controversy between CooperVision and CIBA regarding the '631 patent. CIBA denies the other averments contained in this paragraph.

COUNT VI

(Declaration of Non-infringement of any Valid and Enforceable Claim of the '894 patent)

41. CooperVision re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 15 [sic], inclusive, as set forth above.

RESPONSE: CIBA re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every one of its responses to paragraphs 1 through 40 of CooperVision's Complaint.

42. The manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses does not infringe any valid and enforceable claim the '894 patent, either directly or under the doctrine of equivalents.

RESPONSE: [On information and belief,] CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 42 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

43. CooperVision is not contributing to or inducing infringement of any valid and enforceable claim of the '894 patent by the manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, or importation of CooperVision's Biofinity lenses.

RESPONSE: [On information and belief,] CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 43 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

One or more claims of the '894 patent are invalid for failure to satisfy at least one of the requirements for patentability under 35 U.S.C. § 101, et seq.

<u>RESPONSE</u>: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 44 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment.

45. A judicial declaration that CooperVision's Biofinity lenses do not infringe any valid and enforceable claims of the '894 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time so that CooperVision can ascertain its rights and duties.

RESPONSE: CIBA denies the allegations contained in paragraph 45 of the Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [On information and belief, CIBA admits there is an actual and

justiciable controversy between CooperVision and CIBA regarding the '894 patent. CIBA is denies the other averments contained in this paragraph.]

COUNTERCLAIM

CIBA, for its counterclaim against CooperVision, alleges as follows:

THE PARTIES

- 1. <u>CIBA</u> is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of <u>Delaware</u>, has a principal place of business in Duluth, Georgia and does business in the District of Delaware.
- 2. On information and belief, CooperVision is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, has its principal place of business in Fairport, New York and does business in the District of Delaware.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 3. This Counterclaim arises under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 et seq., and particularly 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281.
- 4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, 2202, 1331, 1338(a).
- 5. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §1391.
- 6. By the Complaint, CooperVision has expressly alleged that it does not infringe the '100, '999, '461, '811, '631 or '894 patents and has thus submitted itself to the jurisdiction and venue of this Court.

COUNT I (Infringement of the '100 Patent)

- 7. As a cause of action and ground for relief, CIBA alleges patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281, and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 6 of this Counterclaim.
- 8. <u>CIBA is the sole owner of all right, title and interest to United States Patent No. 5,760,100 ("the '100 patent"), entitled "Extended Wear Ophthalmic Lenses," which was legally and duly issued to CIBA on June 2, 1998. The '100 patent was the subject of Reexamination Request No. 90/005,283, filed March 5, 1999. A Reexamination Certificate for the '100 patent was issued on November 14, 2000.</u>

- 9. <u>CooperVision has, without authority or license from CIBA, made, used, offered to sell, sold and/or imported into the United States contact lenses that infringe the '100 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).</u>
- 10. CooperVision has been and still is contributing to the infringement and actively inducing others to infringe the '100 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(b) and (c).
- 11. <u>CooperVision's infringement has been with full knowledge of CIBA's '100 patent</u> and deliberate and willful.
- 12. By reason of CooperVision's infringement of the '100 patent, CIBA has been irreparably harmed. Unless and until CooperVision is enjoined by this Court, CIBA will continue to suffer irreparable damage and injury for which it has no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT II(Infringement of the '999 Patent)

- 13. As a cause of action and ground for relief, CIBA alleges patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281, and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 6 of this Counterclaim.
- 14. CIBA is the sole owner of all right, title and interest to United States Patent No. 5,776,999 ("the '999 patent"), entitled "Methods of Using and Screening Extended Wear Ophthalmic Lenses," which was legally and duly issued to CIBA on July 7, 1998. The '999 patent was the subject of Reexamination Request No. 90/005,284, filed March 5, 1999. A Reexamination Certificate for the '999 patent was issued November 21, 2000.
- 15. CooperVision has, without authority or license from CIBA, made, used, offered to sell, sold and/or imported into the United States contact lenses that infringe the '999 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).
- 16. CooperVision has been and still is infringing, contributing to the infringement and actively inducing others to infringe the '999 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(b), (c), and (g).
- 17. <u>CooperVision's infringement has been with full knowledge of CIBA's '999 patent and deliberate and willful.</u>
- 18. By reason of CooperVision's infringement of the '999 patent, CIBA has been irreparably harmed. Unless and until CooperVision is enjoined by this Court, CIBA will continue to suffer irreparable damage and injury for which it has no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT III

(Infringement of the '461 Patent)

- 19. As a cause of action and ground for relief, CIBA alleges patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281, and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 6 of this Counterclaim.
- 20. CIBA is the sole owner of all right, title and interest to United States Patent No. 5,789,461 ("the '461 patent"), entitled "Methods of Forming an Extended Wear Ophthalmic Lens Having a Hydrophilic Surface," which legally and duly issued to CIBA on August 4, 1998. The '461 patent was the subject of Reexamination Request No. 90/005,285, filed March 5, 1999. A Reexamination Certificate for the '461 patent was issued November 21, 2000.
- 21. CooperVision has, without authority or license from CIBA, made, used, offered to sell, sold and/or imported into the United States contact lenses that infringe the '461 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).
- CooperVision has been and still is infringing the '461 patent by reason of its 22. importation of contact lens into the United States in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(g).
- CooperVision's infringement has been with full knowledge of CIBA's '461 patent 23. and deliberate and willful.
- By reason of CooperVision's infringement of the '461 patent, CIBA has been 24. irreparably harmed. Unless and until CooperVision is enjoined by this Court, CIBA will continue to suffer irreparable damage and injury for which it has no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT IV

(Infringement of the '811 Patent)

- 25. As a cause of action and ground for relief, CIBA alleges patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281, and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 6 of this Counterclaim.
- 26. CIBA is the sole owner of all right, title and interest to United States Patent No. 5,849,811 ("the '811 patent"), entitled "Extended Wear Ophthalmic Lenses," which was legally and duly issued to CIBA on December 15, 1998. The '811 patent was the subject of Reexamination Request No. 90/005,286, filed March 5, 1999. A Reexamination Certificate for the '811 patent was issued November 14. 2000.

- 27. CooperVision has, without authority or license from CIBA, made, used, offered to sell, sold and/or imported into the United States contact lenses that infringe the '811 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).
- 28. CooperVision has been and still is contributing to the infringement and actively inducing others to infringe the '811 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(b) and (c).
- 29. <u>CooperVision's infringement has been with full knowledge of CIBA's '811 patent</u> and deliberate and willful.
- 30. By reason of CooperVision's infringement of the '811 patent, CIBA has been irreparably harmed. Unless and until CooperVision is enjoined by this Court, CIBA will continue to suffer irreparable damage and injury for which it has no adequate remedy at law.

COUNT V(Infringement of the '631 Patent)

- 31. As a cause of action and ground for relief, CIBA alleges patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281, and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 6 of this Counterclaim.
- 32. <u>CIBA is the sole owner of all right, title and interest to United States Patent No. 5,965,631 ("the '631 patent"), entitled "Extended Wear Ophthalmic Lenses,"</u> which was legally and duly issued to CIBA on October 12, 1999.
- 33. CooperVision has, without authority or license from CIBA, made, used, offered to sell, sold and/or imported into the United States contact lenses that infringe the '631 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).
- 34. CooperVision has been and still is contributing to the infringement and actively inducing others to infringe the '631 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(b) and (c).
- 35. <u>CooperVision's infringement has been with full knowledge of CIBA's '631 patent and deliberate and willful.</u>
- 36. By reason of CooperVision's infringement of the '631 patent, CIBA has been irreparably harmed. Unless and until CooperVision is enjoined by this Court, CIBA will continue to suffer irreparable damage and injury for which it has no adequate remedy at law.

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COUNT VI

(Infringement of the '894 Patent)

- 37. As a cause of action and ground for relief, CIBA alleges patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281, and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 6 of this Counterclaim.
- 38. CIBA is the sole owner of all right, title and interest to United States Patent No. 6,951,894 ("the '894 patent"), entitled "Extended Wear Ophthalmic Lenses," which was legally and duly issued to CIBA on October 4, 2005.
- 39. CooperVision has, without authority or license from CIBA, made, used, offered to sell, sold and/or imported into the United States contact lenses that infringe the '894 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).
- 40. CooperVision has been and still is infringing, contributing to the infringement and actively inducing others to infringe the '894 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(b), (c), and (g).
- 41. CooperVision's infringement has been with full knowledge of CIBA's '894 patent and deliberate and willful.
- 42. By reason of CooperVision's infringement of the '894 patent, CIBA has been irreparably harmed. Unless and until CooperVision is enjoined by this Court, CIBA will continue to suffer irreparable damage and injury for which it has no adequate remedy at law.

JURY DEMAND

CIBA demands a jury trial on all issues so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, CIBA respectfully requests the following relief:

- A) [For a judgment in its favor on all claims for relief;
- B) For CooperVision to be required to produce samples of its Biofinity contact lenses and, if any lenses are found by CIBA to infringe the Nicolson patents:

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- 1) For leave under Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a) to amend CIBA's answer to assert counterclaim(s) for any Nicolson patents infringed by the Biofinity contact lenses;
- That CooperVision, its officers, agents, servants, employees and attorneys, and all those in active concert or participation with them who received actual notice of this order by personal service or otherwise, be enjoined and prohibited from making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing into the United States, the patented inventions of any infringed claims in any asserted Nicolson patents, and from active inducement of the identified claims of the identified patents, for the full terms of the patents, the injunction extending CooperVision's Biofinity lenses and to those lenses no more than colorably different from the Biofinity lenses;
- For a declaration and judgment under 35 U.S.C. § 271 and Fed. R. Civ. P. 54 that CooperVision's Biofinity lenses infringe any asserted Nicolson patents;
- 4) For CooperVision to be directed to provide an accounting to determine the damages suffered by CIBA as a result of CooperVision's infringing conduct, such damages including, but not limited to, CIBA's lost profits on sales of the infringing products;
- For CooperVision to be directed to pay CIBA the amount of damages that CIBA has sustained as a result of CooperVision's acts of patent infringement, and that such damages be trebled under 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- 6) For CooperVision to be directed to pay CIBA an award of pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest, and costs of suit;

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- C) For a declaration that CooperVision's Biofinity contact lenses infringe the patents-in-suit;
- D) For a declaration that the claims in the patents-in-suit are valid and enforceable;
- E) For a declaration that this case is exceptional pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285 and that CIBA be awarded its attorneys' fees and costs; and
- F) For an award of such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.]
- A) For a judgment in CIBA's favor on all claims for relief;
- B) For a judgment that CooperVision has infringed, contributed to the infringement, and/or actively induced others to infringe the patents-in-suit;
- C) For a judgment that the claims in the patents-in-suit are valid and enforceable;
- D) For a permanent injunction enjoining CooperVision, its officers, employees, agents, and all others acting in concert with it or participating with it from further infringing, contributing to the infringement and/or inducing infringement of the patents-in-suit;
- E) For CooperVision to be directed to provide an accounting to determine the damages suffered by CIBA as a result of CooperVision's infringing conduct, such damages including, but not limited to, CIBA's lost profits on sales of the infringing products;
- F) For a judgment that this case is exceptional pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285;
- G) For an award of damages adequate to compensate CIBA for CooperVision's infringement of the patents-in-suit pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284, which shall be trebled as a result of CooperVision's willful patent infringement, together with prejudgment interest and costs;
- H) For an assessment of costs, including reasonable attorney fees, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285, with prejudgment interest; and

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I) For such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

YOUNG CONAWAY STARGATT & TAYLOR LLP

/s/Karen L. Pascale

August 27, 2007

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EXHIBIT C

Page 8

whether they're going to allege that we infringe, and if they are going to allege that we infringe, CIBA is a going to have to identify what claims exist. To prepare claim charts, as CIBA would have it. for 190-plus claims is not really practical or reasonable. That's not what's going to narrow the issues in the case. And I think what you'll find as you turn to CIBA's letter

stem from the central dispute. They stem from the dispute 10 that there's no counterclaim in this case. Because there's no counterclaim in this case, there are no damages. And 11

is that the disputes that they have to a large extent really

because there are no damages, there's no willfulness. And so

13 CooperVision has not produced documents relevant to damages,

14 relevant to willfulness. CooperVision has produced documents

15 relevant to infringement, which is the only issue in the 16 case.

17 The failure to provide infringement contention 18 responses actually is having a ripple effect on other 19 elements of the case and so, for example, on March 30th, 20 which was the day discovery was due in this case, 21 CooperVision provided infringement contention interrogatory 22 responses on the issues of invalidity. And what we did was

23 we've identified the articles, the references, that we

24 believe constitute 102, 103 prior art.

We then, we waited 30 days for CIBA to provide

1 issue.

Page 5

2 MR. PASCALE: Thank you, your Honor. Good 3 afternoon. Karen Pascale. From Young Conaway, for the 4 defendant, CIBAvision, and I'd like to introduce my

5 co-counsel, Robert Altherr and Christopher Roth, both

6 from the Washington, D.C. office of Banner & Witcoff,

7 and Mr. Altherr will be speaking for CIBAvision.

8 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

9 MR. ALTHERR: May it please the Court, your 10 Honor, before I directly address the issues that plaintiff's

11 counsel brought up, there are a couple background things that

you need to know about this suit. 12

First of all, there are six patents in suit. 13 It's called the Nicolson family of patents. Contrary to 14 what plaintiff's counsel said, there's not, I think he

15 16 said 180. There are actually 241 claims in those six

17 patents. Nine of the claims were multiple dependent claims 18 which, in effect, means you get functionally 288 claims in

19 all the patents.

20 The patents have commercial embodiment. It's 21 the Focus Night & Day product, which my client, CIBAvision,

22 commercialized. It was the first commercially successfully

23 extended-wear contact lens. It has claims that cover

24 ophthalmic lenses, which means pertaining to the eye,

25 extended-wear lenses. These claims go to various

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interrogatory responses to our contention interrogatories on

validity as to why they don't think those references are

invalidating. They explained to us, We are not going to give

you an answer to that question, and the reason why we are not

going to give you an answer is because your interrogatory

responses are insufficient. We asked you to map by claim

your prior art references to the claims in suit, but, of

course, there are 190 claims in the suit. The process of

9 mapping between prior art references and claims is 10

extraordinarily onerous.

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What's going to moot this case along, what's going to crystallize the issues, is ultimately CIBA making 13 this decision which for reasons that I'm not exactly sure 14 they have not made.

15 This suit has been pending since April of 2006. 16 In December of last year, we gave them a large number of our 17 lenses. By March 30th of this year, they've had over 100,000 18 pages of documents, which represent the core design documents 19 relating to this lens.

20 They have every piece of information necessary to 21 make a determination regarding infringement, and for reasons 22 that I don't exactly understand, they have declined to move 23 this case forward.

24 THE COURT: All right. Why don't you take a seat and let me hear from CIBAvision counsel with respect to this compositions and structure of lenses. It has claims

2 to methods of forming biocompatible lenses, methods of

3 using and screening lenses, and methods of extended-wear

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5 Because this -- these patents have been so 6 commercially successful, there has been a lot of litigation

7 involving these patents, and the Focused Night & Day product

as well as a newer product, which is also covered by the 8

patent, the '02 optics. Litigation on these patents began

10 in 1998. However, since late 1999, there has been continuous

litigation by my client that involved Bausch & Lomb, Johnson 11

12 & Johnson, Rembrandt Vision Technology, and now

13 CooperVision.

14 CooperVision has two cases against us, one which 15 they focused on in the patents, Night & Day, in Texas, one 16 which we have here in Delaware. The Johnson & Johnson case is currently pending in Georgia and then the Rembrandt case 17 18 is also pending in Texas.

19 The Court in this case issued a scheduling order 20 pursuant to what the parties stipulated. All right. The 21 parties entered into a stipulation about a time schedule 22 and that we submitted to your Honor and you accepted, issued a scheduling order. The parties submitted that 23

document production be substantially completed by March 30th 24 25 of this year, with contention interrogatories due no later

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than March 30th, and by those who bore the burden of proof and then responsive contention interrogatories 30 days later. 3

Now, it also had in there a date by which 4 we would amend pleadings or add parties, which was August 13th, 2007, set four-and-a-half months after the substantial completion of document production and production of the contention interrogatories, responses, because we knew that we'd need that amount of time to be able to determine whether or not we were going to 11 file a counterclaim for infringement.

My client has never accused their product of infringement. What we did was deny it based on information and belief in the answer.

The contention interrogatories that are issued 16 here, this is a declaratory judgment action. CooperVision filed it here. They allege that the patents are invalid, 18 they're not infringed, and that their BioInfinity lens does not infringe any valid or enforceable patent, and they have asked for a declaration to that effect.

21 Now, what they are asking us to do is 22 trying to shift the burden of going forward. We have --23 in this case, since we don't have a counterclaim, we have 24 no claim for infringement in that, they have to come forward with some evidence that there is infringement in this case

try to compare all those limitations against a process that we don't have the information for to determine what the process is because they have not produced the documents and they have not fully responded to our interrogatories 5 yet.

And, second, that it would require us to do the 6 burden of guessing what the composition in the polymeric structure is for exactly the same reasons. Now, they have produced lenses.

Finally, after much cajoling, they produced lenses late in the year. We have those and we're trying to test those now. But you need the documents to be able to determine the process and to fully analyze what it is to determine what the accused product is.

15 So we not only do not have the information to be able to respond to it because they have refused to 16 provide discovery, we also have the issue, they had a Rule 11 obligation when they brought this suit in the first place, to have a good-faith belief as to why they 19 20 did not infringe. They have the information. They can 21 tell why they infringe or they don't infringe.

22 They should be able to tell us, at least tell 23 us what the issues are, narrow it down.

24 I know your Honor does not want to see a trial on 240 claims and that this has to be narrowed down, and the

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the references.

1 or we would move for a directed verdict and they would not 2 be entitled to their judgment for declaration of infringement or declaration of invalidity if they don't offer any evidence

whatsoever. 4 5

All right. CooperVision is trying to get us to decide either to go through some 240 of these patent claims that I told you, all right, to decide what is infringed and what is not infringed.

Well, one of the problems, and this gets to 10 Item Nos. 2 and 3 on our agenda, is that they have not 11 produced the documents and they have not responded to our 12 interrogatories as what the composition and the polymeric 13 structure of these lenses are or what the process is. 14 Now, I will get to those in a -- a little later, because

I know you want to get back to contention 15

16 interrogatories.

But there are two real major, major issues 17 18 here. One is all they would have to do would be to take the 56 independent claims, analyze those claims and say, hey, there's a missing claim limitation here and we don't make this claim limitation either based upon what 21 22 our process is or what our process is and therefore we don't infringe. That would identify for us what is at 23 24 issue. They don't want to do that. They want us to go 25 through 240 claims, most of which have multiple limitations,

only way we're going to be able to do that is if they can come forward, say, This is what our process is, this is why

we don't infringe. Then we can respond back and take a look

at it. It's the second thing granted being that we'll get to the other issues that they also produce the documents and

respond to interrogatories and that we have asked them about

their product and their process.

8 With respect to invalidity, you've got the same issue, your Honor. They have alleged that all 280 9 claims are invalid. We asked them in our interrogatory, 11 all right, give us the prior art, tell us how the prior art applies to the claims that you say are invalid and 12 13 give us a claim chart.

The first time they responded, they said there were seven patents that anticipate the claims. They didn't 15 16 say which ones. They just left it as all of them.

Then they supplemented and they gave us a listing 18 of 50 different patent prior art references. They said, 19 in addition to that that, all the art cited in the prior art had history, the prior art history in these patents 20 in suit has hundreds of other patents that have been 21 disclosed. They have not made any type of effort to show how that prior art applies, whether it's a -- if it's a 103 reference, what would be the motivation for combining 24

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In effect, on this particular issue, they not 1 only have the burden of going forward with the evidence, but they also have the burden of persuasion. And they need -they brought the suit. We didn't bring the suit. If they are not willing to come forward with the contentions for what it is that they contend and to apprise us of what's the base of the complaint, then you ought to just go ahead and dismiss the suit, your Honor. That's my response with regard to their

9 10 Items No. 1 and 2, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.

12 Let's hear from plaintiff's counsel. And I do 13 have a question for you, I believe. Well, I would like you

specifically to respond to your Rule 11 obligation and the fact that when you brought suit, you must have had some idea

of why you chose these patents, and are you saying that that 17 is the case, that you didn't narrow that to know what the

claims are of these patents you might be infringing? 18 19 MR. SHEASBY: No, your Honor. We performed a

Rule 11 analysis and concluded that there are no valid claims 20 21 of the six patents in suit that we believe infringe.

22 Let me step back and frame the issue this way. 23 There are different ways of arranging -- of structuring

contention interrogatories and Courts do them differently. 24

The way your Honor does it and the way that parties agreed to

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was that it's the party with the burden of proof who goes forward -- who goes first with contention interrogatories.

Mr. Altherr has referred to the concept of burden 4 of persuasion. I think he might be mistaking a very 5 particular context.

In the summary judgment context letter, if we were to move for summary judgment, even though we don't have the burden of proof, we would have the burden of coming

forward with some evidence showing there is no material issue

of fact. That's in a very particular context in a summary 10

11 judgment context letter context.

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12 In the context of the trial as a whole, we have no burden, and what I mean by that is the following, 13 which is to say that in a trial, we can say nothing, and if there was no counterclaim, we can say nothing, and the judgment would be entered in our favor if they didn't present 16 17 any evidence.

18 THE COURT: Well, all right. We've got to get 19 this moving forward in some fashion and I find the positions 20 of the parties both understandable. However, in order to get 21 this moving forward, we have to do one of two things.

22 Number one, you either have to limit -- I mean, 23 we'll go forward on one patent. if the plaintiff doesn't

feel compelled to limit its declaratory judgment action in any way, then we'll go forward on one patent. You can pick 1 the patent and we will go forward on all the claims of the

2 patent.

3 The other way to go forward is to talk about what

information the plaintiff needs, since -- the defendant 5 needs, the patentee needs, in order to make the determination

you're asking it to make and to have a very focused discovery

7 process where certain information is provided, and then the

8 defendant would be obligated to come forward with its

9 infringement analysis.

10 But I, frankly, don't think it's fair for the 11 plaintiff to come in and say, gee, we don't infringe this and 12 to expect the patentee to come back with, yes, you do, and 13 here's why.

So those are the two options that I am going to give the plaintiff, and if you want to talk about the information you think you've given that should be sufficient, then I'm happy to start that conversation.

MR. SHEASBY: Yes, your Honor.

We have never had a communication with CIBA in 20 which they have indicated that the technical documentation that we've produced has been insufficient.

22 We produced to them over 100,000 pages, which is 23 the development history of this lens and the characterization 24 of this lens. We've produced something called the design

25 history file. The design history file is just what it says:

1 It's a big binder. It's a big set of binders that says

design history on the front of it and it contains the entire

3 history of the development of this lens.

4 There are certainly disputes regarding the

5 production of documents relating to willfulness, marketing

6 documents relating to damages. But there has been no dispute

7 in which they have indicated that after having these

8 documents for 75 days, that there was a document that's

9 missing or a category of documents that are missing that is

10 not allowing them to make this determination. They've had

the lenses since December of last year. They've had the 11

12 lenses provided by us since December of last year. They have

13 indicated to us that, I think, they've had our lenses in

14 their possession even longer than that, because the lenses

15 can be obtained in Europe commercially.

16 It is very easy to say we cannot provide you with 17 contentions, we can't provide you with a counterclaim because 18 we don't have X, Y and Z documents. But what are those 19 documents? We don't know. They've never told us.

20 THE COURT: We will find out, because if that is 21 truly their reason for not coming forward, then they've got 22 to tell us today what it is they need to respond 23 appropriately.

24 MR. SHEASBY: And we will most certainly get it 25 to them.

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Page 17		Page 19
And the final point I would say is that I think	1	trying to get to. I am trying to get a very practical
that Mr. Altherr has hit on a point, which is there are 54	2	response.
independent claims in this suit. This is a preliminary	3	This is why I don't do motions to compel, because
contention. This is very early in the case. They are not	4	this kind of information what I want to know from you is
going to be bound by what they say. If they can just give us	5	the kinds, the categories of documents or information that
some guidance as to the claims they're going to proceed on,	6	you still need and you are not without all this legal
we have some way to proceed.	7	mumbo-jumbo.
At some point, the burden has to fall somewhere,	8	MR. ALTHERR: This is their letter, not mine.
and we recognize that. But it seems to us that we know,	9	This is information they're telling us they're going to
whether it's one 90 or 250 when you add in multiple dependent	10	provide us in the next four weeks. Interrogatory No. 4 is
claims, we know all those cases are not going to trial.	11	the history of the development of the product chemical
We know they have the information. For them to suggest	12	composition and manufacturing process.
they are an innocent party and we're here just because	13	Interrogatory No. 5, which they refer to
of some flight of fancy we're here because their	14	underneath that, which they say that they will provide, your
executives threatened our executives. That's why we	15	Honor, they answered these interrogatories saying, You can
are here: Because we have a reasonable anticipation	16	find the answer in accordance with 33(d). They never told us
of suit. They've conceded that there's a justiciable	17	what documents out of the thousands of documents provided an
controversy between the parties.	18	answer to the interrogatory. They said they wouldn't provide
I will let Mr. Altherr identify the documents	19	it to us. They're saying they are going to give us those
that he believes are missing.	20	Bates numbers. They have not done it.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.	21	Interrogatory No. 5. We request the chemical
MR. ALTHERR: May it please the Court, your	22	composition and polymeric structure in each stage of the
Honor, in this case, there have been there were two very	23	manufacturing process.
substantial meet-and-confers that took place on March 12th	24	Interrogatory No. 6 requests the step-by-step
and March 14th, two hour telephone conversations, in which I	25	process used to manufactured the BioAffinity lenses.
Page 18		Page 20
personally participated and I believe Mr. Sheasby	1	Interrogatory No. 7, it requests the tests and
participated in at least one. Mr. Hananni from his firm	2	analysis used to determine composition and/or polymeric
	Page 17 And the final point I would say is that I think that Mr. Altherr has hit on a point, which is there are 54 independent claims in this suit. This is a preliminary contention. This is very early in the case. They are not going to be bound by what they say. If they can just give us some guidance as to the claims they're going to proceed on, we have some way to proceed. At some point, the burden has to fall somewhere, and we recognize that. But it seems to us that we know, whether it's one 90 or 250 when you add in multiple dependent claims, we know all those cases are not going to trial. We know they have the information. For them to suggest they are an innocent party and we're here just because of some flight of fancy we're here because their executives threatened our executives. That's why we are here: Because we have a reasonable anticipation of suit. They've conceded that there's a justiciable controversy between the parties. I will let Mr. Altherr identify the documents that he believes are missing. THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. MR. ALTHERR: May it please the Court, your Honor, in this case, there have been there were two very substantial meet-and-confers that took place on March 12th and March 14th, two hour telephone conversations, in which I	And the final point I would say is that I think that Mr. Altherr has hit on a point, which is there are 54 independent claims in this suit. This is a preliminary contention. This is very early in the case. They are not going to be bound by what they say. If they can just give us some guidance as to the claims they're going to proceed on, we have some way to proceed. At some point, the burden has to fall somewhere, and we recognize that. But it seems to us that we know, whether it's one 90 or 250 when you add in multiple dependent claims, we know all those cases are not going to trial. We know they have the information. For them to suggest they are an innocent party and we're here just because of some flight of fancy we're here because their executives threatened our executives. That's why we are here: Because we have a reasonable anticipation of suit. They've conceded that there's a justiciable controversy between the parties. I will let Mr. Altherr identify the documents that he believes are missing. THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. MR. ALTHERR: May it please the Court, your Honor, in this case, there have been there were two very substantial meet-and-confers that took place on March 12th and March 14th, two hour telephone conversations, in which I Page 18 Page 18 personally participated and I believe Mr. Sheasby

	Page 18	
1	personally participated and I believe Mr. Sheasby	ĺ
2	participated in at least one. Mr. Hananni from his firm	
3	participated in the other. And we went over these things in	
4	detail about specific interrogatories and the specific	
5	production requests for which we did not receive adequate	
6	responses.	
7	And	
8	THE COURT: And rather than go through the	
9	specifics, because I have to say that I am not as patient	
10	as I used to be, what I would like you to tell me is what	
11	kinds of information you have not you believe you have not]
12	gotten that you believe is essential to your ability to]
13	determining what, if any, claims of these six patents	1
14	arguably are infringed by plaintiff's product.]
15	MR. ALTHERR: Your Honor, may I approach the	.]
16	bench and hand you a letter?]
17	THE COURT: Well, all right.]
18	(Mr. Allther handed documents to the Court.)]
19	MR. ALTHERR: Your Honor, this is the same]
20	information that we asked for at these meet-and-confers and	2
21	requested to move this conference up two months. We	2
22	requested April 16th.	2

structure. They say they're going to tell us where it's at in these documents, but they have not done it. They say 5 33(d) is the answer. 6 No. 8 is when they first learned of the patents 7 and the steps they took to avoid infringement. 8 No. 10 is the identification of U.S. foreign 9 patent applications that set forth the composition of CooperVision extended-wear lenses and CooperVision's process by which they are made. They have not provided us that. 12 13 Number 13 is persons who helped develop the 14 compositions to manufacture. 15 No. 16 is --16 THE COURT: This is not helpful to me because 17 this letter does not actually tell me, and I'm not following 18 because you are just -- so tell me, without looking at the 19 interrogatories, if you can, are you saying that the although you've gotten a hundred thousand pages of documents, there's 21 no way, without your going through a hundred thousand pages of documents, that you can determine whether the information 23 you require has been provided or not? 24 MR. ALTHERR: That's right, your Honor. There is

not adequate information. We don't have it with regard to

THE COURT: Now, you see --

THE COURT: You don't understand what I am

MR. ALTHERR: All right.

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the processes and what processes they follow or regarding the
 polymeric steps.

Now, there may be one document that's hidden
in there someplace that would have some of that information,
but they have not told us where to find the needle in the
haystack, and I've had lots of young lawyers looking at
that stuff, going through it, doing computer searches
and going through with all of the most advanced tools that
we have for being able to organize these documents. We
can't find it.

They said that they would provide us with
the numbers and they didn't. We asked them months ago
for this stuff. And the problem is, we're getting close
to our cutoff date to be able to file our counterclaim
and we're not going to have time if they continue to keep
delaying and delaying and delaying about providing this

17 information. 18 Additionally, there are certain categories that they say on the second page that they have only 19 partially provided, which one of those in particular relates to the documents relating to the research and development, 21 22 the manufacturing, and the development of the patents, and 23 they said that they're going to continue to roll out 24 documents over the next three to four weeks. 25 We need those documents. We need to identify

e 21

1 0092999 through CDE 0093955. There is never any

2 correspondence from CIBA for this entire time saying where is

3 your design history file, we can't find this document, we

4 can't find that document. I'd like to speak to the issue of

5 the supplementation interrogatories because it's of

6 particular concern to CooperVision.

On May 2nd of this year, we sent a letter to

8 CIBA, saying, let's provide a joint date by which we'll

9 supplement our interrogatories to those Bates ranges. The

10 reason why we had to do that is because the interrogatories

11 were answered before the document production had occurred.

12 CIBA had relied on 33(d) for a lot of responses to their

13 interrogatories for which they hadn't provided us with Bates

14 ranges and we relied on 33(d) as well. We heard silence from 15 CIBA from May 2nd until June 11th.

CIBA from May 2nd until June 11th.
 On June 11 CIBA, out of the blue, sent us what

they purport to be their Bates ranges that apply to their interrogatory responses and it said things such as the following: We have interrogatory response saying what's your date of conception, reduction to practice. They listed 21 56,000 pages of documents.

We have committed to providing them a list of
documents within the next two weeks. At that point, we don't
know what else we can do. There are no documents that we're
holding back. They have not listed categories of technical

Page 22

1 age .

them so we can look through, find out -- we cannot tell what their process is by looking at a lens. You could analyze the

3 lens to a certain amount to perform tests on it, but you

4 can't necessarily tell what all the polymeric structure is

5 unless you know how it was created and unless you get some

6 indication of the tests that had been done to be able to

7 determine what all the polymeric structure is as well as the 8 composition.

9 It's kind of like trade secrets in chemistry.
10 It's hard to crack the nut a lot of times. You can't do
11 it unless you've got the guidebook that they used to create
12 it.

13 THE COURT: Well, I have a general idea of what 14 you think you don't have. But, all right. So let's hear 15 from plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Sheasby.

MR. SHEASBY: Your Honor, let me clarify that.
There are no technical documents as far as we know left to
produce, and what I mean by that is, of course, you always
find documents, but the court databases relating to these
lenses have already been produced.

21 THE COURT: And is it hard for anyone to identify 22 the, quote unquote, "core" database?

MR. SHEASBY: No, it's not, your Honor. I will do it right now. I did a search -- I did a search on Concordance, when I looked for design history file. CDE

that 1 documents that they think are missing and we're going to

2 provide them the road map that they've been requesting.

At that point, it's on their shoulders. We don't know why they delay meet-and-confers with us. We don't know

A know why they delay meet-and-comers with its. We don't kin

5 why it takes between May 2nd and June 11th to have a

6 communication regarding when simultaneous supplementation

7 will occur.

And I also want to step back because he said/she said is not really productive and it does not move this case forward.

What I will say is this: If there is a category
of technical documents that they don't think they can find,
they should tell us. Within the next two weeks, they're
going to have their listing of documents relating to these
categories. At that point they will have all the tools they
need. Frankly, they've had these tools for the last 75 days,
if not longer.

18 What I would propose is they have -- in two weeks 19 we're going to get them the list. They could have two more 20 weeks and then what I would ask is that you order them to 21 provide responses to our contention interrogatories on 22 infringement.

At that point, what I think will happen, which I hope will happen, there will be identification of what the core claims are in this case. With that in place, Page 24

1 everything else falls into place. We can then provide

2 responsive interrogatory responses saying why we don't

3 think we infringe those claims and why their bases are

4 incorrect. We can then supplement our invalidity contentions

5 so that they can map claims to prior art references and then,

6 we hope that with that step in place, they will be able to

respond to their -- our contention interrogatories involving

8 validity as well.

Everything depends on this narrowing of claims
and for them to say, Well, we can't identify the claims
because we don't have the documents, but we never told you
what the documents are that are missing, is not very
productive.

Simply saying, having disputes about categories of documents doesn't really reflect the issue, because one of our concerns is that they have these extraordinarily overbroad requests.

So, for example, one of their requests asks us to provide -- detail every single test we've ever performed on the BioInfinity lens. Well, agreeing to an interrogatory of that scope makes us very uncomfortable, but that does not mean we delayed producing the tests we could find. We've produced what we could find, as this Court has instructed us to do so.

Like I said again, I think the step at this

All right. It's ridiculous to have us, force us

2 to go through 280 claims. They brought the lawsuit. What

3 you had mentioned at first, your Honor, was entirely fair,

4 from my perspective. You required them to respond to us as

5 to what they contend is not infringed or limit it to one

6 patent. That's fine. That's something we could handle.

7 We -- I'm sorry. We still need to get, you know -- if

8 it's the process patents, we need the process. If

9 it's the composition patents, we still need their 10 composition.

The documents that they say that are so clear and easy for them, obviously, if they've worked in them for years and they have their people who worked those every day, they can find them.

they can find them.

THE COURT: Well, let me say, I have never had a declaratory judgment action where this issue has come

up because I've never had a patent owner who hasn't automatically in his answer say, well, gosh, yes, you do

19 infringe. And for this case to be so old and for the patent

20 owner, despite lots and lots of litigation, to still be at

21 ground zero with apparently no idea as to what this product

is all about in a competitive market strikes me as more than unusual.

So what I'm going to do, we're going to take this one step at a time. By June 28th, everyone needs to

Page 26

rage 20

 $1 \;\;$ point is, let's put them to the test. In two weeks they'll

get what they want. We are not withholding any technicaldocuments and then at that point, they need to begin to

4 litigate this case.

5 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

6 Let's hear from defendant's counsel, Mr.

Altherr.

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8 MR. ALTHERR: Well, your Honor, if it was such
9 an easy matter to decide what this process was, why didn't
10 they just give us a written explanation as to what the
11 process steps are. They didn't do it and they did not
12 identify the documents. Okay. We don't know what their
13 process is.

14 THE COURT: Well, all right. We're moving 15 forward, so --

MR. ALTHERR: That point aside, your Honor -- sorry, your Honor.

It is, going back to one of your earlier points, though, a point of fairness on this, they brought this lawsuit. They had to have good-faith contention as to why they brought it.

As counsel on our side has already said, they
did an analysis of why there -- why they said there was not
infringement. They should be able to give us the results of
that so we can see what claims were at issue.

1 supplement, and that means that you've got to identify the

2 documents you have produced, and you have to identify what

3 production goes with what request so that both parties can

4 determine what relevant -- what relevance the document

5 has. And I think on that date, because I will be out of the

6 office -- well, maybe I will give you two weeks after that to

7 make sure you've done what you need to do. I think we're

8 going to get together again.9 And it seems to m

9 And it seems to me that unless, Mr. Altherr,
10 you've got some case law out there that addresses this
11 situation that allows the patentee to sit on its hands from
12 the get-go and not respond to charges of or claims of
13 noninfringement, that it would still be your burden, the
14 patentee's burden, to say, we do believe you infringe and
15 this is why.

So I mean unless you've got some case law that addresses that issue, so long as you have the information, it seems to me as though it still is your burden.

MR. ALTHERR: Your Honor, can I take just oneminute to confer with my counsel?

21 THE COURT: Sure.

22 (Pause while counsel conferred.)

23 MR. ALTHERR: Your Honor, this is some old case

24 law, but it is out of the District of Delaware. It's

25 Scoville Manufacturing versus Sunbeam Corporation, 61 Federal

Page 28

Page 32

2 And in that one, the defendant patent owner felt it -- to compel contention interrogatories. And the Court said that they were entitled to be apprised of what the basis was for the complaint that they were facing. 6 And particularly, they were required -- the Court held that the ultimate burden of proof at trial is

Rules decision, 598. It's a Judge Latchum decision.

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material.

producing discovery.

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10 THE COURT: Well, with all due respect, I 11 applaud you for your research abilities, but a case that old from a judge who does not conduct -- who never 13 conducted his cases as I conduct mine and never had 14 the volume is not compelling.

not a limitation upon the boundaries of discoverable

15 So without something more from the Federal 16 Circuit side of things, I am hard pressed to think that 17 it's appropriate for us to start with the competing product, 18 saying I don't infringe Claims 1 through 3. I mean --19 MR. ALTHERR: Your Honor, if I may, and I'm not absolutely certain, because I would have to double-check the 20 21 case, but I believe the Federal Circuit case that plaintiff's 22 counsel cited, and he can correct me if I'm wrong, merely talked to who has the ultimate burden. I don't believe it 23 24 addressed who has the burden of production with respect to

1 Then since they have the burden on invalidity,

are they going to have to produce the first contention

3 interrogatories on invalidity?

4 THE COURT: They will, but usually it is not 5 until we narrow down the scope of the claims. So that's what 6 we need to do.

7 Usually, it's done through infringement, because 8 it's the patentee who wants to enforce its patents or not.

9 Right? So that's usually how we narrow things. 10 MR. SHEASBY: Your Honor --

11 THE COURT: Yes?

12 MR. SHEASBY: I don't mean to interrupt, but I

13 actually I think have a proposal which may not delay your 14 time. I think there's going to be a sequestraton period in

15 which CIBA is going to have to mull over whether they think

they have what they need. What I would suggest is I think 17

the 28t might be pushing it a little bit. It might be unfair 18 to them, I think, to push it up to that level. Maybe the two

19 weeks, additional two weeks, will allow both parties to

20 crystallize their issues, and I hope within that time CIBA

21 would consider revising their listing of documents so we

don't get 56,000 pages when we're just looking for dates of 22

23 conception and reduction to practice, so I think that two

24 weeks would be healthy.

25 THE COURT: And may I ask, as long as we're

Page 30

THE COURT: But, you see, you're swimming upstream here because in my cases I make the patentee go forward because they have the ultimate burden.

So what I am saying is, unless you've got compelling reason for me to change my standard practice, 6 then I am not going to.

Now, I understand if you don't have the

information you need because you didn't conduct a Rule 11 investigation to get here in the first place, I'm certainly

going to accommodate you in that and I'm going to give you the time to do the research. But that is my standard

12 practice and I'm going to continue to follow through on that. 13

So the question is: After the supplementation, I want to make sure that that has gone correctly before we move to the next step, which is responding to the contention interrogatories.

Now, so we either need to have a conference on the 28th or 29th, before I leave for two weeks, or it has to wait yet another two weeks, until I get back in town.

So maybe we need to have a conversation on the 22 28th or the 29th to make sure you have the information you 23 need.

24 MR. ALTHERR: All right, your Honor. I would ask two other questions, if I may.

talking about fairness, all this other litigation that's

going on, are they all dealing with the same six patents? I

3 mean, generally, I don't go forward with six patents even if

4 you narrow it down.

5 So the question is: Are there other ways, and maybe we should have this discussion before we adjourn,

7 because I think all the other issues kind of follow from this

8 general discussion we're having. Is there any reason to go

9 forward with six in the first instance?

MR. SHEASBY: Let me clarify that,

11 THE COURT: All right.

12 MR. SHEASBY: I think Mr. Altherr said there have

13 been lots of suits involving their lenses, and, in fact, 14

there have, but not all those suits involve the same

15 patents.

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16 So there have been two previous -- two other 17 litigations involving the Nicolson patents: One involving

Bausch & Lomb, which never went to trial, because Bausch &

19 Lomb lost another unrelated patent litigation to CIBA, and

there was a global settlement, so that was never resolved. 20

21 And there's now pending in Florida a litigation with Johnson

22 & Johnson involving these same patents. It's at claim

23 construction phase this summer.

24 So CIBA's lenses have been sued, but there have only been two other suits in the United States involving

these patents, and that is one, I put a marker down, that's one other issue I would like to discuss before we do 3 adjourn.

4 But I think there's going to have to be a limitation. I agree with you. There's no practical way that a jury is going to be able to get their hands around a hundred claims -- 150 claims. There's going to have to be some rational limitation. I've see it done in different

9 ways. Sometimes parties have been very reasonable and it has just been very natural. This, unfortunately, does not seem

11 to be one of those cases right now. 12

13

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The other ways I've seen it done is the Court says, you know what? Pick your 20 claims or pick your 15 claims and that's what we're going to proceed on. At some point there has to be a rationalization.

16 THE COURT: Well, this is my question, though: 17 If, in fact, we're leaving it to the patent owner -- why 18 don't you all just go back to your tables so this isn't quite

19 so adversarial. 20 If my decision is consistent with plaintiff's 21 request, that it is the patent owner who has the burden 22 of identifying which claims of these six patents arguably 23 are infringed, even though they didn't come forward in the first place, and accuse the plaintiff of infringing, then the question is: Is there a rational way for us to limit

Page 34

that search in the first instance as opposed to making the plaintiff, the defendant, the patent owner, go through the six claims and the 280, or however you want to count

4 them.

5 I mean, is it possible for us to say today, yes, it is the patent owner's burden, but you pick the two patents and the three patents to go through? I mean, I don't 8 know.

9 MR. SHEASBY: I have an idea. One thing that Judge Jordan did in a case I was previously in is he only 10 11 made people do independent claims in the first round, 12 anything in contention responses, and so charting only the 13 independent claims for validity, infringement purposes. That way it allows people to feel out what the -- what the sort of 15 the boundaries of the dispute are. 16 THE COURT: But in this case, that's still six

17 patents and that's still, what, 56 independent claims.

18 MR. SHEASBY: Yes.

19 THE COURT: I'm not confident that is 20 particularly helpful.

MR. ALTHERR: Your Honor, the additional issue 22 we have here, too, I indicated when I gave you a description 23 of patent, these patents cover different things. Some of 24 them cover manufacture, some of them cover methods of screenings, some of them cover methods of use, some of them

Page 35 1 cover different chemical compositions. And so it may be

that, based upon what they've presented, that all these

patents -- additionally, they did assert that all of them were invalid.

5 THE COURT: And at this point we can't have an 6 open discussion about whether we're talking about the kinds

7 of claims, the method claims, the process claims, the

8 composition claims? I mean --

9 MR. SHEASBY: We actually welcome that 10 discussion, because this case needs to proceed and it's going 11 to proceed by people crystallizing the issues. And so we are 12 happy to meet and confer with them to come up with a rational

13 way of limiting the patents or limiting the claims that are

14 going to be in issue.

> One of the problems is at the end of the day, it's going to be on them, because one of the things that may ultimately happen is they do 15 claims now or 10 claims now. But if six months from now they're going to come back and say we still want to go to trial on 120, that's going to be a

20 problem and so it may not be something we can solve here 21 right now. It may be something where we have to meet and

22 confer.

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23 THE COURT: I will tell you what I'm going to 24 do. I'm going to order the supplementation by June 28th and then over the next two weeks I'm going to order you all to 25

face and face meet and confer and talk about limiting the

claims, the scope of this case in some way, whether it's by 2

3 patent, whether it's by a technology, whether it's by

independent claim. However it is, you all have to come up

with a way. Otherwise, I will just arbitrarilty come up

6 with a way and then we ill go forward with contention

7 interrogatories.

12

8 MR. ALTHERR: Your Honor, with all due respect, 9 we will not be able to do that until after we've completed 10 expert discovery. Expert discovery is the next phase after 11 fact discovery.

THE COURT: No. I'm telling you, you have to do it. Contention interrogatories are always -- this is a 13 14 starting place. I'm trying to help you here. If you don't 15 want my help, then I will let you go forward with six 16 patents.

17 MR. ALTHERR: Well, your Honor, obviously, we 18 would not go forward to the jury with 280 claims. We might very well go forward with all six patents. I have been in 19 20 other cases where that has been done, but we would elect very 21 carefully about which claims we had and it really depends 22 upon what we will cover as we go down through discovery and 23 let the experts decide.

24 THE COURT: Well, then you get to do contention 25 interrogatories on all the patents and all the claims if you

21

Page 36

are not going to work with me here.

2 What other issues are there, then?

3 MR. SHEASBY: Your Honor, I know we're running 4 out of time. I think there's one other issue that's

5 sui generis that I would like to discuss.

6 As Mr. Altherr alluded to, there have been two

other litigations involving the Nicolson patent family, and

8 in particular, one we're focused on is the Bausch & Lomb

9 litigation which, unfortunately, never got to trial. CIBA

10 has produced documents from that litigation but they only

11 produced their documents so that they pulled out the Bausch &

12 Lomb documents from the production.

13 The reason why this is problematic for us is 14 because the Bausch & Lomb lens that was the subject of

15 that litigation is 102(g)(2) prior art to the patents.

16 And so what we want, what we really do need is unfortunately

17 not just CIBA's information, but the Bausch & Lomb

18 production.

21

19 CIBA has told us, we're not giving you the Bausch 20 & Lomb production because it was generated by a protective order and we're not going to violate a protective order.

22 What I would suggest is something very simple and

23 something useful. If CIBA were to produce all responsive 24 documents, including Bausch & Lomb documents, but also order

CIBA to provide true notice to Bausch & Lomb so that Bausch &

Lomb would know what was going on, it would then have the

opportunity to object if they didn't want the documents to be

produced or to explain to your Honor why the documents were

not relevant. But the problem is is that when I look at

CIBA's production, it's almost like I'm looking at half a

conversation. I'm hearing one side of a conversation. But 6

unlike a lot of infringement suits where the infringer's

documents aren't relevant, in this case, because they

9 implicate prior art, they're critically relevant.

10 Now, I've made this proposal to CIBA and CIBA 11 has not responded. I don't know if they are opposed to

it or not, but it seems to me it would be very productive. 12

13 Let me anticipate a question. We actually tried

to go about this by getting documents from Bausch & Lomb.

Bausch & Lomb either doesn't have the documents anymore or is

not really interested in doing it through a subpoena 16

17 process.

14

18 They've given us approximately 17,000 pages, 19 which is nothing -- which does not match to anything that

20 was in the litigation. I don't know if this is because

21 they're a licensee or if it's because they're a competitor

22 and they are not willing to help us. But it turns out

23 that CIBA has the documents we want and it seems like

24 this Court is in the best position to decide whether

we're entitled to those documents as opposed to a judge

1 who is randomly assigned to enforce a subpoena in Rochester

2 where Bausch & Lomb is located. And so I wanted to make

3 that proposal to the Court as well.

4 THE COURT: All right. Let's hear from

5 defendant's counsel.

6 MR. ALTHERR: Your Honor, these documents are 7 subject to the protective order. It was in the other case by

8 the court. We told plaintiff's counsel, if you get Bausch &

9 Lomb to agree and say that they could have them, we'll give

10 you the documents. Get it cleared with the Court. Get it

11 cleared with Bausch & Lomb. I don't care. All right.

12 But we can't very well -- and Bausch & Lomb has

13 some rights in these documents. They're very important to

14 them. CooperVision is a competitor of Bausch & Lomb. I

15 think Bausch & Lomb does have the right to be heard on this

issue. And like I said, we're just -- we don't want to put 16

17 ourselves in the position of violating the protective order

18 that has been entered in a case in which we were a party, and

19 that's exactly what he's asking us to do.

20 THE COURT: Well, I mean, what always happens is

21 to do as was suggested, is that I order them produced, and 22

if I need to do a short written order, I will, and allow 23

Bausch & Lomb the opportunity to object because of concerns, 24 and if they object appropriately, then it could be that the

25 documents will not be produced.

Page 38 1

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So if I need to issue an order to that effect, I

will. I'm not sure I have the information I need to issue an

3 order. I suppose someone will give that to me.

MR. SHEASBY: I will, your Honor. And I just

want to clarify, we're very sensitive to the competitor

6 issue. CooperVision would not ask for any of its inside

counsel or inside employees that have any access to these 7

8 documents whatsoever. It will only be outside counsel. We

9 agreed to an absolute prosecution. No litigation counsel for

CooperVision is involved in prosecution of these material 10

issues relating to these patents and so we would do whatever 11

12 was necessary to address Bausch & Lomb's competition

13 concerns.

14 MR. ALTHERR: Speaking of which, though, your

15 Honor, I did not want to bring this up because I didn't want

to burden you with it, but there is no protective order 16

17 entered in this case. The parties have been agreeing to keep

18 things confidential to outside counsel.

19 There are some definite differences between the parties over restrictions on counsel's ability to represent 20

21 other clients at later dates, something like three years

22 after this litigation that they would be barred from until

23 such a date and there are some other issues and I really had

24 not planned to go into it, but that is an issue. There is

not a protective order entered in this case yet.

Page 40

Page 43 1 So that's August 15th, September 5th and September 20th, and if that messes up your schedule, then we will have to talk about a schedule at some other time. MR. ALTHERR: Your Honor, may I just address that 4 5 issue? 6 The next date that will come up on the schedule 7 is the amendment and deadline for adding additional parties,

which is August 13th, which will be two days before our 8 9 contention interrogatories are due. Would it be possible to 10 at least move that date? 11 THE COURT: I think that makes sense. 12 Move it out to October 1, which is a Monday.

13 MR. ALTHERR: That's fine. Thank you. 14 THE COURT: All right. Are there other issues 15 that we should address?

16 MR. SHEASBY: Your Honor, I just want to flag an 17 issue for the Court, which is that discovery, fact discovery, closes in this case in November. I have a sneaking suspicion 18 19 in October CIBA is going to be filing a counterclaim and 20 suddenly damages and willfulness are all going to be part of 21 this case.

22 Subsequent to filing that counterclaim, we're 23 going to get a notice from CIBA saying we need to extend it 24 out because our damages and willfulness can't fit into the current schedule. I don't think we should have a discussion 25

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             MR. SHEASBY: Absolutely, your Honor.
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             THE COURT: What other issues are there?
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             I think what I'm going to do is, I guess,
    schedule another discovery conference in July. And I don't
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   have a 4:30 available until Wednesday, July 25th, at 4:30.
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             By that time, you all need to have determined
    that you have the information you need, and if you have not
   managed to reach some compromise on -- well, the discovery
10
    conference should only go forward if the defendant or if
11
    either of you believe you have not gotten the information you
12
    need to take this to the next step.
13
             If you have no discovery disputes, then call it
14
    off, and it seems to me that without a discovery dispute,
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when I order the Bausch & Lomb documents in defendant's

Lomb the opportunity to object. In order to put an order

a proposed order because I'm not exactly sure.

like that in place, I will need -- maybe you all can give me

possession to be produced by a date certain to allow Bausch &

15 that we need to put in place -- we'll assume that there will 16 be discovery disputes and we resolve them, and then you'd 17 better start working on things, because it seems to me we 18 need to move forward fairly rapidly after that, which means that by August 15th, the defendant needs to come forward with 20 its contention interrogatories of infringement. Three weeks 21 after that, which is September 5th, the plaintiff needs to 22 come forward with its validity, its responses to the 23 infringement and its validity contentions, and then three weeks after that, the defendant will respond with its nonvalidity contention responses.

about this now because this is merits-based. 1 2 Saying we were recalcitrant and we didn't have the documents they wanted, I can see how the Court would say, 3 4 CooperVision, you need to take responsibility for your -- I'm pushing out the schedule. If we operate in good faith, we're 5 6 going to have a lot of concerns about not getting certainty 7 in a prompt manner. 8 THE COURT: I have to say it has been so long 9 since I actually tried damages and willfulness in connection 10 with liability because I simply don't have the time to roll

that in, that I suspect that if there are counterclaims, that 11 12 there will be bifurcation. 13 MR. SHEASBY: I understand, your Honor. Thank 14 you. 15 THE COURT: Anything further from defendant's 16 counsel that we should address this afternoon? 17 MR. ALTHERR: No. Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much, 18 19 counsel. You all can leave while I turn off my computer. .20 (Counsel respond, "Thank you, your Honor.") 21 (Court recessed at 5:30 p.m.) 22 23 24

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

COOPERVISION, INC.	
Plaintiff	C.A. No. 06-239-SLR
v.	
CIBA VISION CORP.	
Defendant.	

RULE 7.1.1 STATEMENT

Pursuant to 7.1.1 of the Local Rules of the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, I hereby certify that counsel for CIBA Vision Corp. ("CIBA") has made a reasonable effort to reach agreement with counsel for CooperVision, Inc. ("CooperVision") on the matters set forth in CIBA Vision Corp.'s Motion for Leave to File Amended Answer and Counterclaims, and that the parties have not been able to reach agreement.

Specifically, a blackline version of CIBA's proposed Amended Answer and Counterclaims was provided to counsel for CooperVision on August 22, 2007, but CooperVision's counsel has indicated that while they "do not understand why CIBA has delayed making its counterclaims for so many months," they will nonetheless be unable to state whether CooperVision would consent to the filing until after the Labor Day holiday. CooperVision's counsel has also indicated that CooperVision's position on the proposed amendment will likely be negatively impacted by the number of claims CIBA is contending are infringed (as detailed in CIBA's August 15, 2007 First Supplemental Response to CooperVision's Interrogatory No. 7, in which CIBA set forth its patent infringement contentions),

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YOUNG CONAWAY STARGATT & TAYLOR LLP

/s/Karen L. Pascale

Date: August 27, 2007

Karen L. Pascale (No. 2903) [kpascale@ycst.com] The Brandywine Building 1000 West St., 17th Floor P.O. Box 391 Wilmington, Delaware 19899-0391 Telephone: 302-571-6600

Attorneys for Defendant, CIBA Vision Corporation

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

COOPERVISION, INC.	
Plaintiff	C.A. No. 06-239-SLR
v.	
CIBA VISION CORP.	
Defendant.	
ORDER	
At Wilmington this day of	, 2007;
IT IS ORDERED that:	
1. CIBA's Motion for Leave to File an Amended Answer and Counterclaims (D.I.	
) (the "Motion") is GRANTED.	
2. CIBA's "First Amended Answer and Counterclaim to Complaint for Declaratory	
Judgment," attached to the Motion as Exhibit A, shall be docketed by the Clerk forthwith and	
served by CIBA consistent with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Local Rules of this	
Court.	
U	NITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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